

From qrp-1@lehigh.edu Tue Jun 13 16:59:46 1995
Message-Id: <Pine.SUN.3.91.950613095127.5087A-1000000@crl111.crl.com>
From: H Smith <hbs@crl.com>
Subject: 20 mtrs
Date: Tue, 13 Jun 1995 12:59:46 EDT

I happened to listen to 20 mtrs around 2300 CDT last night.

20 was wide open to eastern Europe, Africa and Russia. Lots of 579 and better signals. Stateside was also loud. Go figure.

It might be open again tonight, so listen.

BTW, was 30mtrs open last night? If 20 stays up late, does 30 stay up late also? hmmm...

Another BTW, the 40 delta loop worked very well on 20. Anybody got any technical thoughts on that?

CUL,

Smitty, NA5K

Henry Smith (hbs@crl.com)

From qrp-1@lehigh.edu Tue Jun 13 18:19:13 1995
Message-Id: <199506131818.0AA55275@nss1.CC.Lehigh.EDU>
From: pelt@vt.edu (Randy Pelt)
Subject: Re: 20 mtrs
Date: Tue, 13 Jun 1995 14:19:13 EDT

>
>>Another BTW, the 40 delta loop worked very well on 20. Anybody got any
>>technical thoughts on that?
>>
>>CUL,
>>
>>Smitty, NA5K

Loops usually work very well at their second harmonic. I've got a vertical delta loop for 80 and it works great on 40. Heck, it works great on most all the bands.

```
*Ranson J. Pelt *
*Internal Audit Manager *
*Virginia Tech 0328 *
*Blacksburg, VA 24061 *
*(703) 231-9475 FAX (703) 231-4681 *
* *
*QST de nz4i (soon to be w4wyt again) Semper Fi *
*****
```

From qrp-1@lehigh.edu Tue Jun 13 18:55:18 1995
Message-Id: <Pine.SUN.3.91.950613114932.15023B-100000@crl8.crl.com>
From: H Smith <hbs@crl.com>
Subject: Re: 20 mtrs
Date: Tue, 13 Jun 1995 14:55:18 EDT

On Tue, 13 Jun 1995, Randy Pelt wrote:

>
> Loops usually work very well at their second harmonic. I've got a vertical
> delta loop for 80 and it works great on 40. Heck, it works great on most
> all the bands.
>

Also, I have heard that a 30mtr loop will work on 6 mtrs.
Any truth to this?

Talk amongst yourselves.

Smitty, NA5K

Henry Smith (hbs@crl.com)

From qrp-1@lehigh.edu Tue Jun 13 20:20:24 1995

Message-Id: <Pine.SUN.3.91.950613141044.13594E-100000@ume>
From: Rick Zabrodski <zabrodsk@med.ucalgary.ca>
Subject: Re: 20 mtrs
Date: Tue, 13 Jun 1995 16:20:24 EDT

IMHO the loop works "ok" on 2nd harmonic.
Both elenc, AO and NEC suggest less than optimal low angle radiation.
(This may or may not be what you are interested in).
If you "open" the opposiste end of the loop the angle drops nicely.
I will be converting my 80m inverted vee to a loop for this winter but I do
this becuase I want a quiet antenna with 40m coverage optimized for North
America

Dr. Rick Zabrodski BSc, MD, CCFP(E)	*	VE6GK
Email: zabrodsk@med.ucalgary.ca	*	NorCal 519 ARCI 7650 GQRP 8329
Phone 403-271-5123 Fax 403-225-1276	*	"Power is no substitute for skill"

On Tue, 13 Jun 1995, Randy Pelt wrote:

> >
> >>Another BTW, the 40 delta loop worked very well on 20. Anybody got any
> >>technical thoughts on that?
> >>
> >>CUL,
> >>
> >>Smitty, NA5K
>
> Loops usually work very well at their second harmonic. I've got a vertical
> delta loop for 80 and it works great on 40. Heck, it works great on most
> all the bands.

>
>
>
> *****
>

> *Ranson J. Pelt	*
> *Internal Audit Manager	*
> *Virginia Tech 0328	*
> *Blacksburg, VA 24061	*
> *(703) 231-9475 FAX (703) 231-4681	*
> *	*
> *QST de nz4i (soon to be w4wyt again)	Semper Fi *
> *****	

>
>
>

>
>

From qrp-1@lehigh.edu Tue Jun 13 14:53:20 1995
Message-Id: <199506131439.JAA08647@chuck.dallas.sgi.com>
From: adams@chuck.dallas.sgi.com (chuck adams)
Subject: 30M
Date: Tue, 13 Jun 1995 10:53:20 EDT

Steve, WW7Y, relates what I believe is a beautiful story about the power going off and how well the resulting reception is. Thanks for sharing Steve.

Sidelights: 1. Having the new generation solid state gel-cell powered rigs is a blessing in many ways. When all the rest of the hams in the area can't do HF, you can. 2. How many other Sierra owners are there on 30M? Wanna pick a date and time and we all try to show up? I'm winding my toroids as we speak. :-)
Don't know why I put it off, but I did.

dit dit

--

Chuck Adams K5FO CP-60 adams@sgi.com

From qrp-1@lehigh.edu Tue Jun 13 19:18:33 1995
Message-Id: <9506131858.AA28096@us1rmc.bb.dec.com>
From: Bill Acito 13-Jun-1995 1436 <acito@asdg.enet.dec.com>
Subject: 30m RFI, update
Date: Tue, 13 Jun 1995 15:18:33 EDT

30m rig, tuner/swr meter, rg-8x, B&W Whip (6' whip, loading coil, one 1/4 wave wire hanging off the base:

```
| /  
| / Antenna on 2nd story window  
|/  
| -  
| - counterpoise is hung off base, spool hangs on stake
```

```

|               in ground (non-conductive stake)
|
|  -
|
|  -
|
|  -
|-----

```

Wrapped the antenna end of the coax about 10 times around a 2" torroid before connecting it to the loading coil at the base of the whip. Still some serious RFI (corded telephone and computer speakers).

I have no problem on 20m, and very slight on 40m. I'm be-fuddled. Darn, and 30 was just starting to hop. It makes sense that 20m would be better, because the whip is closer to resonance at it's inherent length. By why wouldn't 40 create the same problem. Remember, I have tried two different rigs, so it is not the rig.

A couple things I'm thinking...

- try adding a length of coax; maybe something is resonating.
- check the loading coil on the antenna; I notice that the 30m coil has a very sharp dip (high Q) on the tuner. This means that the antenna is not that close to match in the first place, correct? I can break out the MFJ analyzer to check it; it should dip at it's resonance point, regardless of whether or not the counterpoise is connected, correct? I can try another coil, tweak it for resonance, Then I can tweak the counterpoise to lowest SWR, and match out the rest with the tuner.
- Punt. Try a long wire or a loop.

Ideas?

b

. - I own my own words -

Bill Acito
acito@asdg.enet.dec.com

|d|i|g|i|t|a|l|
Digital Equipment Corporation

kc1gs
(grp-ne #260, norcal #1147, arrl life)

I will repeat what I put in my original reply on this problem. You must draw or model all the elements of the problem from the rig out to the end of every conductor, and consider what is nearby that may be of resonant length on 30M, like a 1/4 wave length. What is not in this drawing is the length of coax, if it is resonant on 30M as a quarter wave this may be the cause of the problem. Actually, if the AC supply were a part of the station, and it had for some reason a long cord, it too could be a problem in some cases, if RF were coupling to resonant AC cords, or wiring. The rig has been eliminated by substitution, but the length of the phone cords and the speaker cords could be the problem, resonant on 30M. Phones are the most difficult things, ferrites at the speakers leads into the amplifier, or shielded speaker leads should fix them. Try different length phone cord, and then see if Bell in your area still has the RFI proofed "Networks" for the phone, if it is a leased one, or Bell purchase. Otherwise, you have to do it yourself with ferrite, caps, etc. Imports are not going to have much customer support if of the \$9.95 drug store phone type.

30m rig, tuner/swr meter, rg-8x, B&W Whip (6' whip, loading coil, one 1/4 wave wire hanging off the base:

```
| /
| / Antenna on 2nd story window
| /
| -
|   - counterpoise is hung off base, spool hangs on stake
|     in ground (non-conductive stake)
|       -
|         -
|           -
|             -
```

- > Wrapped the antenna end of the coax about 10 times around a 2" torroid before connecting it to the loading coil at the base of the whip. Still some serious RFI (corded telephone and computer speakers).
- > I have no problem on 20m, and very slight on 40m. I'm be-fuddled. Darn, and 30 was just starting to hop. It makes sense that 20m would be better, because the whip is closer to resonance at it's inherent length. By why wouldn't 40 create the same problem. Remember, I have tried two different rigs, so it is not the rig.
- > A couple things I'm thinking...

- > -- try adding a length of coax; maybe something is resonating.

THAT (coax) may be it and why it is not doing it so badly on 40, it is a coax at resonant length, (electrically, remember) possibly.

- > -- check the loading coil on the antenna; I notice that the 30m coil has a very sharp dip (high Q) on the tuner. This means that the antenna is not that close to match in the first place, correct? I can break out the MFJ analyzer to check it; it should dip at it's resonance point, regardless of whether or not the counterpoise is connected, correct? I can try another coil, tweak it for resonance, Then I can tweak the counterpoise to

- > lowest SWR, and match out the rest with the tuner.

- > -- Punt. Try a long wire or a loop.

Now perhaps your loading coil happens to be very high Q and resonant at 30M, it does not mean you are not matched there. It may shift resonance point with the counterpoise disconnected, remember it is an Antenna SYSTEM, needing all the parts to be measured together.

A long wire especially a non resonant one may make matters worse, and definitely needs a counterpoise.

A loop may be down in field strength from the loaded whip, if you mean a small loop.

You should not give up, add 5 feet to your coax and report back as a first step.

72, Stuart K5KVH

From qrp-1@lehigh.edu Tue Jun 13 19:44:12 1995
Message-Id: <9506131942.AA05734@seism1.ess.sunysb.edu>
From: seront@seism1.ess.sunysb.edu (Bernard Seront)
Subject: Re: 70-ohm twinlead
Date: Tue, 13 Jun 1995 15:44:12 EDT

At 02:48 PM 6/13/95 EDT, cebik@UTKVBX.UTCC.UTK.EDU wrote:

...
> It's called 70-ohm or 72-ohm twinlead,
> but the most common spec I find is 71 ohms.
>
> Hate to see this resource disappear, since it is useful for phasing
> lines, stub matching systems, and numerous other applications. It will
> not ever again be as popular as coax or 300/450 twinlead, but--like an
> 811--it still has good uses.
>
> If there is none in the US (which is hard to believe, but problems
> finding it are not hard to believe), perhaps there is some in England or
> the continent. (Some configurations accept no substitutes.)
>

If you speak about Europe ("the continent"), I think you can forget it. 300
or 450 ohms twinlead is almost impossible to find, at least in France, for
years. Needless to say that nobody knows that 70 ohms twinlead could exist.

Bernard, KB2TGH.

From qrp-1@lehigh.edu Tue Jun 13 12:31:16 1995
Message-Id: <9506131231.AA22724@emsr1.emsr.att.com>
From: meh@cbsms1.cb.att.com (m.e.hartwell)
Subject: <didn't boother with a subject>
Date: Tue, 13 Jun 1995 08:31:16 EDT

Hello All

I tried to send mail directly to Steve Ray but both trys failed
so will send to the list. Here is the copy of my mail to Steve requesting
his snail mail address. I am not sure why the mail failed other than maybe
our mailer is messed up but normally we are pretty well connected here.

Marty

=====

Hello Steve

I saw your post concerning the mods for the HW101, could you return to me your email address so that I can send to you the \$3.00 for your mods. Thank you.

Marty kd8bj

>
> From: NAME: Steve Ray
> FUNC: LNERR
> TEL: 66435 <RAY.STEVE@A1@EW>
> To: smtp%"qrp-1@lehigh.edu"@mrgate
> Author: Steve Ray
> Date: 13-Jun-1995
> Posted-date: 13-Jun-1995
> Subject: QRP THE HW-101
>
> I saw your post on QRP list and thought you would be interested in how
> I use my HW-101 QRP. For CW I just crank down the drive. For SSB I
> have a very simple circuit that came out of the QRP Note book or
> one of the QRP books published by the ARRL. The circuit is a 9 volt
> battery connected across a 100K potentiometer. Then take a 1M resistor
> to the center connector of the pot. Wire it up so the negative side of
> the 9 volt battery goes to the top of the pot.
>
> Maybe this diagram will help. Basically all you are doing is
> negatively biasing the ALC line down to the power you want. This works
> like a champ for me. I use a switch to disconnect the battery when
> I am not QRP with my HW-101. Note this only works for SSB. To use
> simply tune up the rig the normal way with this circuitry turned off,
> then go to SSB turn on this simple circuit and set your output power
> with the pot.

From qrp-1@lehigh.edu Tue Jun 13 17:18:05 1995
Message-Id: <199506131716.KAA12665@interval.interval.com>
From: burdick@interval.com (Wayne Burdick)
Subject: Any NorCal members going to MIT Flea Market?
Date: Tue, 13 Jun 1995 13:18:05 EDT

If so, please reply. I'm looking for a volunteer to put a stack of NorCal 40A brochures on a table. Can't fly there myself on such short notice. :)

Thanks,
Wayne
N6KR

From qrp-1@lehigh.edu Tue Jun 13 17:49:27 1995
Message-Id: <950613134415_94055172@aol.com>
From: JCoote@aol.com
Subject: Re: Apartment Antennas?
Date: Tue, 13 Jun 1995 13:49:27 EDT

To add to this;

One HF antenna I built for a special operation used a telescoping mast and a 70' wire (gray, thin gauge) attached to the tip of the mast. The wire was weighted on the end. This was not a disguised antenna, but it sure worked from a high-rise building balcony.

In this case, I used an Icom AH-2 automatic tuner (any type manual or auto tuner for NON-COAX... whips and random wires will work) The telescoped aluminum mast keeps the wire away from the building for efficiency and safety sake. The wire was weighted on the end.

Some comments on concealment;

You have to THINK CONCEALED for all steps of a concealed antenna project.

If your helper has to be seen outside doing "funny electrical things" by snoopy neighbors, you need a PRETEXT. Cleaning rain gutters? Security system installation? Telephone work? Cable TV work? Have a ham friend pose as a telephone or cable TV technician- don't go up there yourself.

Ham "antenna parties" are counterproductive if the antenna is covert. What you DON'T want are a bunch of hams, H/Ts and test equipment all over the place, frightening the neighbors. Some hams ruining a perfectly good disguised wire antenna project with shiny "antenna wire" and insulators that belong in a 1950's horror film. Use thin, stranded wire with the appropriate color of jacket. You may want to experiment with antenna/feeder lengths and your tuner in another location before setting up your concealed antenna... some tuners have feed/antenna/counterpoise length combinations

which may not work on some bands. You don't want to be seen pruning and experimenting on your "concealed" antenna.

Other parts of covert radio operation some people forget are the noise and visibility factors. You've concealed the antenna- put the station where busybodies won't hear you shouting CQ or "torturing owls" (CW). Use headphones, speak close to the mike. To non-hams, CW and SSB racket is very unnatural and stands out. Keep the station out of view day and night.

Don't tell neighbors you are a ham. I know, emergency communications, public service and all that... But if it leaks out that you are a ham, you will be blamed for broken appliances, health problems, bad videotapes, UFO abductions and so forth. Have you ever tried persuading a troglodyte with an IQ of 37 that you had nothing to do with his/her cable TV going off in the middle of the "big game"?

72, Jay

From qrp-1@lehigh.edu Tue Jun 13 17:49:59 1995
Message-Id: <950613134709_94055139@aol.com>
From: JCoote@aol.com
Subject: Re: Artificial Grounds?
Date: Tue, 13 Jun 1995 13:49:59 EDT

In response to your question about artificial grounds...

MFJ makes an "Artificial Ground". I peeked at a schematic, and it is a series L/C circuit- a 200 to 300 pF variable capacitor by the size of it and a 20-30 uH inductor. There is a "RF Current meter" which picks off RF, diode-detects it to give a maximum indication on a voltmeter. The A/G is connected in series with the ground or counterpoise terminal or your tuner, at the tuner. I ****think**** it is tuned for max "RF current". I don't own one.

Tuned counterpoises (AKA Artificial Grounds) may help in some situations when a conventional random wire/tuner setup has a lot of trouble with hot chassis. Some hams have reported increases in field strength.

If not ready to buy an A/G, try the following:
Change antenna and counterpoise length(s) for a combination which works on all NINE bands, w/o having to prune each time you QSY. If you still have "hot chassis", try a 1/4 wave radial per each troublesome band. Treat a

counterpoise or radial like it is the "other half" of a dipole, it radiates too. Some hams have tried connecting the antenna and counterpoise to the BALUN terminals of a tuner, of course it ain't balanced, but the antenna and counterpoise are isolated from the tuner and many tuner baluns provide an impedance step-up.

72, Jay

From qrp-1@lehigh.edu Tue Jun 13 20:13:59 1995
Message-Id: <n1409066133.1025@msmailgw1.arlut.utexas.edu>
From: "rohre" <rohre@arlut.utexas.edu>
Subject: Cautions: FD with QRO & QRP, Ants.
Date: Tue, 13 Jun 1995 16:13:59 EDT

Recent Posts of QRP rigs failing that were connected to antennas near an operating QRO station bring up several good points to keep in mind at multi-transmitter FD operations.

This type of failure could conceivably happen to any receiver that was too close in terms of induced RF from another station.

As a good procedure, FD antennas should be located such that close antennas are not firing a main lobe through one another. If at all possible, consider that if you are in a particular part of the country, you should locate your antennas to best cover the dense areas of FD operation, while protecting your multi stations from each other. Although I favor keeping it simple for FD, working with resonant antennas not requiring a tuner, the need to protect rig front ends may dictate the use of a tuner at least for that protection. However, a T tuner of the commercial types popular today is a high pass device, and it may require a band pass tuner of the Z match type to provide adequate protection. Parallel tuned circuit tuners give a band pass response needed for the most protection. The T tuner by contrast, would perhaps protect you on 15M against a station lower in bands, but not one above you on 10M, because of its high pass response.

For field day operations with QRO stations near a QRP station, or other QRO stations, the worst antenna to use which might reflect RF to the nearby "shacks" would be the non resonant long wires, or Marconi types.

Locally, our FD experience with QRO rigs using coax to a balun to ladder line to a Zepp Antenna for the low bands, 40 and 80 ,has been good in terms of RF into the higher band stations, as long as a gentle twist is put into the balanced ladder line to avoid stray coupling to objects nearby.

Let us consider the lucky southern mid central parts of the country: They need to cover the Northeastern corridor up to New England and the Maritime Provinces,

and they need to cover the West coast, CA, Or, and Wa. Western Canada and Alaska, Hawaii, and such. It would be desirable to almost have antennas at 90 degrees with cardioid lobes firing mainly in those directions. From experience, I can attest that an all band vertical is not the best thing to use for Field Day, as you have the double penalty of sending RF in all directions at once, at least 180 degrees of which are of little use for our hypothetical station, by his location. You also increase your noise in the form of signals from directions you are not talking to, at a particular time. Verticals skip over much of the country, and are best as a DX antenna, and in this competition you need to cover Near Vertical Incidence in your skip zone, and short skip out to long skip zones for the most effect.

This year, in the decline of the Sun Spot cycle, and looking at projected conditions, I have been of the opinion one will need to catch 10 meters at the start of the FD, and move down gradually, or simultaneously on 15 and 20 for most effect;

assuming something like a 2A operation, where your 10 meter can be a "free" Novice station. Do not overlook 6 Meters and the VHF and up bands if possible to put up beams for them. (More "free" stations if VHF). Ten Meters and 15 and 20 can be done with homemade quads of two elements with good results at modest heights. Or do ten with a quad, and use a 30 foot high, multi band beam for the other two. The quad can be made of PVC pipe and wire elements.

By Sundown, as the higher bands decline in yielding contacts, be prepared for a major effort on 40 and 80 meters. This means we must use gain to overcome the phone band having SW Broadcasters, and 80 having static levels for all modes to contend against.

Now what to do for gain on low bands, with minimal expense, for easy to erect FD antennas? Some of this may be dictated or will dictate choice of location. If you can get the use of the light towers of a stadium, you have ideal antenna hanging supports, as long as you can safely get up high on them to hang pulleys for hoisting antennas. This is where either the maintenance dept. of the stadium, or the local utilities may be able to help with cherry picker trucks to install antenna hoisting arrangements. Even if you must put up your own poles, of the slip up masting, or homemade type, the gain antennas for 80 and 40 can be made to work at less elevation off ground than you might expect, if you choose a delta loop or quad element.

For 80 meters, a 77 foot or higher light tower could hang a one wavelength triangular antenna, 7 feet off ground. Limited to lower supports? Use the quad loop, and 71 feet might do, if you keep people away from the lower part of the antenna. Study of the Quad Antenna Book by Orr points out that a double size loop on a band could be fed by a quarter wave balanced feed line to a one to one balun and on to the rig by coax. This would allow the 80M antenna of the dimensions of the one wavelength type to perform with 5 dB gain on 40M, and 2 dB gain on 80M as compared to a dipole.

>From my experience, you have to have a commanding signal to hold a frequency and be "King of the Mountain". A good signal and efficient, snappy exchanges add to this effect, and draw stations into a pile up. You must be assertive if on voice, and use speech processing appropriately, and even sound like a circus barker, for you want to get the listener's adrenalin flowing, and make them want to work you.

A good call sign for phonetics helps, on phone, and a short call sign helps on CW.

On CW, the ability to separate out stations, and return a call at the speed you were called minimizes repeats. Study the good DX'ers handling pile-ups, and emulate those that work the most stations. I remember the ultimate SSB DX operation of a 4X4 who could speak at two rates, and work one slow station, while giving quick reports to fast stations who heard him well, and called in between the transmissions he made to the slower station. Patience was his hallmark, and it was a joy to hear such expertise.

The other operation enhanced by having a gain edge over the competition, is use of the "Hunt and Pounce" method. Here you start at one end of the band, and tune to the other working all the strong stations you encounter. You then reverse your tuning, and work the next layer, peeling stations off like the layers of an onion until you work the band dry.

Other gain antennas are possible for FD: beams, which could be two beams, of not too narrow a lobe, fixed to the major areas of concentration if you again were our central located station, but the concern with beams is controlling the take off angle to avoid skipping over desired contacts later in the evening. This is one added advantage of the loop or delta, you could rig the feed point on a halyard and move it from top to bottom of a side, to change the angle of takeoff.

Now consider the station located at an extreme of the areas of operation, like Alaska, or the Maritimes, or DX locations. If one had the manpower, cable and switching to do it, there is no doubt the four square, phased verticals would launch a mighty signal across North America. I have heard a four square dominate 80M SSB from North Dakota, and he not only was loud in TX, but also to the Carribean stations he was working.

In Noisy locations, one should consider a separate Beverage for receiving on 80M, and remember the magnetic antennas of Quad, or small loop size, may reject much of the electrical e field interference from local and storm electrical intermittents. A small loop for receive may actually be better than a gain antenna, because you have reduced not only signal capture, but by a greater margin you reduce the pickup of e- field noise.

For those close-in contacts, a low dipole for NVIS contacts in your area, or an inverted V with a angle picked to give a combination of radiation angles combining vertical and dipole characteristics will work, but you lose the gain factor mentioned above that enhances your operations technique. For most

conditions, and Field Day in particular, no one antenna is going to make easy contacts, considering the RF conditions, the crowded bands, and the need from many locations to service both skip signals and skip zone contacts for maximum score.

72, and good luck to all!
Stuart K5KVH

From qrp-1@lehigh.edu Tue Jun 13 17:06:16 1995
Message-Id: <9506131653.AA17992@us1rmc.bb.dec.com>
From: Bill Acito 13-Jun-1995 1249 <acito@asdg.enet.dec.com>
Subject: Crowbars and reverse diodes
Date: Tue, 13 Jun 1995 13:06:16 EDT

Another question... :-)

With rigs that use diodes to protect against reverse polarity (e.g. Norcal), can a zenor be used in it's place? i.e. put, say, a 15v Zenor in its place to protect against overvoltage as well as reverse?

b

...with visions of Field Day and Murphy disasters dancing in his head. :-)

. - I own my own words -

Bill Acito
acito@asdg.enet.dec.com

|d|i|g|i|t|a|l|
Digital Equipment Corporation
Digital Semiconductor - Fab 6
Hudson, MA

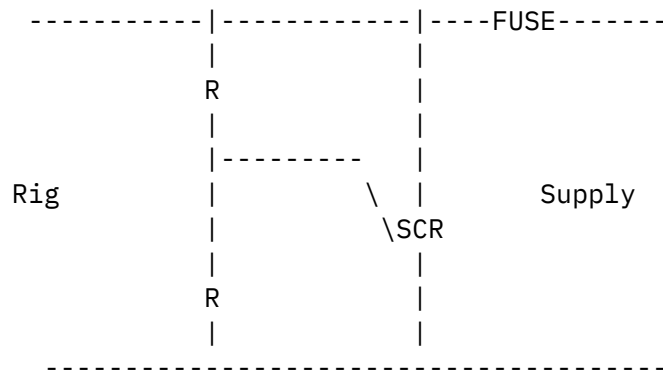
kc1gs
(qrp-ne #260, norcal #1147, arrl life)

From qrp-1@lehigh.edu Tue Jun 13 15:40:36 1995
 Message-Id: <9506131529.AA11248@us1rmc.bb.dec.com>
 From: Bill Acito 13-Jun-1995 1055 <acito@asdg.enet.dec.com>
 Subject: Crowbars?
 Date: Tue, 13 Jun 1995 11:40:36 EDT

Anyone have a good crowbar circuit (i.e. if the supply voltage goes over a set value, it shorts the supply and blows a fuse)?

I know any Astron above 6A has one built it, but I have a few supplies without them, and had a pass transistor short when I first bought my TenTec Omni (a long time ago), and it took the whole rig with it... thank God for warranties.

Is it as simple as this?



...where the R's are a high resistance voltage divider, setting the gate voltage just below trigger. If the voltage climbs, the SCR fires, shorts the supply, and blows the fuse.

b

. - I own my own words -

Bill Acito
 acito@asdg.enet.dec.com

|d|i|g|i|t|a|l|
 Digital Equipment Corporation

Digital Semiconductor - Fab 6
Hudson, MA

kc1gs
(qrp-ne #260, norcal #1147, arrl life)

From qrp-1@lehigh.edu Tue Jun 13 19:36:51 1995
Message-Id: <950613153458.21e15865@carib.vf.mmc.com>
From: JEVERHART@cayman.vf.mmc.com
Subject: Data for NJM386BS?
Date: Tue, 13 Jun 1995 15:36:51 EDT

Nybody got any tech data on the NJM386BS? It's the chip used in Radio Shack's \$9.95 kit amplifier. From the connections and limited data with the kit, it appears to be aimilar to the familiar LM386, but in a different package and apparently a higher power rating. If it were a mil-spec chip I'd have no trouble getting data.....

If you have data, please let me know by private e-mail and I'll reprint replies in one swell foop.

BTW, per the earlier posts, I've added it to the output of my NN1G 30-40. The latter is acceptable with a home antenna, but lacks audio when I used my Hamstick. Built my own case for the 30-40 out of copper clad pwb material. Nice small package. Where'd I put the amp? Well, I just used double-sided foam tape and glued it inside the top cover!.

Tastes great and less filling.

72/73,

Joe E. N2CX

From qrp-1@lehigh.edu Tue Jun 13 21:45:30 1995
Message-Id: <95061317452722@sescva.esc.edu>
From: pcalcand@sescva.esc.edu (PETER CALCANDY)
Subject: Im Down Under DXpedition.

Date: Tue, 13 Jun 1995 17:45:30 EDT

Just wondering if anyone has worked Norm VK2IDU during his Australian poor man's qrp DXpedition. Here in the Northeast, all has been rather quiet.

Thanxs

Peter N2KPY

From qrp-l@lehigh.edu Tue Jun 13 19:26:23 1995

Message-Id: <Pine.A32.3.91.950613132236.15403C-100000@paris>

From: "Timothy J. Pettibone" <tpettibo@NMSU.Edu>

Subject: In lieu of qrp+

Date: Tue, 13 Jun 1995 15:26:23 EDT

Being bored waiting for my QRP+ to arrive, I listened on 20m to a nearly dead band at around 0500 z. Heard VK4XA finishing with a qso and gave him a quick burst from my OHR QRP Spirit running 5 watts to my 'odd' zepp antenna at 15' at the apex (probably 8 ft on the ends). While he did 'QRZ?' once, I called him and he replied right back. Have talked with Russ several times from Alaska, but this was first time from New Mexico. Great fun. Looking forward to the QRP+ (and looking, and looking, and)

Tim AB50U

From qrp-l@lehigh.edu Wed Jun 14 01:27:01 1995

Message-Id: <95Jun13.212634edt.14522-2+30@hooch.CC.Lehigh.EDU>

From: Jim Eshleman <lujce@hooch.CC.Lehigh.EDU>

Subject: Logging programs

Date: Tue, 13 Jun 1995 21:27:01 EDT

Gang,

Thanks to Roger, AA7QY, two logging programs are available in qrp-l/tools. They're named fielday.exe and wr9r_300.exe, and can be had via anon ftp to ftp.Lehigh.EDU or via the list server:

GET QRP-L/TOOLS FIELDAY.EXE

or

GET QRP-L/TOOLS WR9R_300.EXE

Below is the description Roger sent along. Enjoy.

/jim

Fielday is the VE3SY logging program. It is self-extracting, and contains the doc files, two executable files (FD-color and FD-mono) and other files required to run the program.

wr9r_300.exe is the other logger, again self-extracting, with all necessary files and the documentation. wr9r_300.exe is similar in appearance to CT on the screen, albeit easier to use, and has a CW keying function built in.

Thanks and 73, de Roger, AA7QY

aa7qy@primenet.com rhigh@aztec.asu.edu Ham Radio: AA7QY@KC7Y.AZ.USA.NA

From qrp-1@lehigh.edu Tue Jun 13 15:00:37 1995

Message-Id: <DACDXX21.PB13128.995756090095164FDACDXX21@TCP30.DX.DEERE.COM>

From: PB13128@deere.com

Subject: NOTE 06/13/95 09:56:56

Date: Tue, 13 Jun 1995 11:00:37 EDT

Subject: VHF contest results

Wonder if anyone else on the list operated the VHF contest last weekend?

Here are my results for the contest.

Call: NN9K/0

Grid: EN41

Section: Iowa

Class: QRP Portable

Band	QSOs	Points	Mults
50	85	85	50
144	123	123	26
222	29	58	19
432	45	90	18

TOTAL	282	356	113 = 40,228

From qrp-1@lehigh.edu Tue Jun 13 18:48:56 1995
Message-Id: <Pine.3.89.9506131428.A543629603-0100000@utkvx.utk.edu>
From: cebik@UTKVX.UTCC.UTK.EDU
Subject: Once more into the fray: 70-ohm twinlead
Date: Tue, 13 Jun 1995 14:48:56 EDT

A while back, I asked if anyone knew a source for 70-ohm twinlead. Leads at that time included Cable X-perts and the Wireman. Neither carry this twinlead anymore and disclaim any knowledge of where to obtain some. Another net member thought he had some and would send it, but it never materialized, so I assume time had taken its toll.

So, here I am again with the same question, but fewer multiple choices for answers. Need about 25' of it for some experiments, but willing to buy 100' (if someone will throw in the manufacturer's listed specs on impedance and velocity factor). It's called 70-ohm or 72-ohm twinlead, but the most common spec I find is 71 ohms.

Hate to see this resource disappear, since it is useful for phasing lines, stub matching systems, and numerous other applications. It will not ever again be as popular as coax or 300/450 twinlead, but--like an 811--it still has good uses.

If there is none in the US (which is hard to believe, but problems finding it are not hard to believe), perhaps there is some in England or the continent. (Some configurations accept no substitutes.)

Any assistance welcome.

-73-

LB, W4RNL

L. B. Cebik, W4RNL	/\	/\	*	/	/	/	(Off)	(615)	974-7215	
1434 High Mesa Drive	/	\	\	\	----	/\---	(Hm)	(615)	938-6335	
Knoxville, Tennessee	/\	\	\	\	/	/		(FAX)	(615)	974-3509
37938-4443 USA	/	\	\	\					cebik@utkvtx.utk.edu	
QRPARCI 2572	G-QRP	7203	CQC	125	NEQRP	347	NORCAL	1111	MIQRP	1432

From qrp-l@lehigh.edu Tue Jun 13 14:28:29 1995
Message-Id: <9506131429.AA05927@ringworld.upl.com>
From: kub@upl.com (Steve Kubisch)
Subject: Power line noise Cure!
Date: Tue, 13 Jun 1995 10:28:29 EDT

Hi,

Well, with our cool wet spring here in Utah we haven't needed our A/C much this year until yesterday. Snow last week and 90 F now. Anyway the added load took out the line fuse in our neighborhood. Took out about 8 square blocks around my QTH. It was just sunset so I went downstairs and fired up the Sierra on 30 with a gel cell. Band was in gud shape with lots of European stations coming in. Enjoyed it for about an hour till the power was restored. I didn't have to have the lights on to know it, the noise went through the roof. All those nice Europeans were gone. I was depressed. I guess I never realized how much noise we make ourselves.

Since I work in the dispatch center for the local power company, I came in and researched the outage. I now know exactly which cutout I have to take out when I want a quiet band. Think hundreds of my neighbors will mind??? :>)

We have a interference isolation unit that we send out too look for noise, I guess I'll have to ask for some preferential treatment.

I turned off my main breaker with no improvement, so I know it isn't in MY house. Maybe I'll walk the neighborhood with my AM radio.

We urban dwellers just don't realize how quiet a

rural location can be and all the signals are lurking
just below the noise level.

73,
Steve -WW7Y-

From qrp-1@lehigh.edu Tue Jun 13 14:35:44 1995
Message-Id: <9506131434.AA21241@esds01.es.dupont.com>
From: "Stephen M. Shearer, 695-7719" <shearer@eplram.dnet.dupont.com>
Subject: QRP Contests & J310???, NC40a
Date: Tue, 13 Jun 1995 10:35:44 EDT

I am starting to plan BSA and family events for Sept, Oct and Nov... can anyone
fill me in on the QRP contests (if any) during that time. Isn't Afield then? What
weekend?

This past weekend I finished my NC40a (It goes slow when the wife, kids, house,
garden... all want my time). All seems well, ~15ma rec, full power xmit pins
500ma meter. Auteck WM1 shows 2w (>7watts into rig, 50% should give more then 2
watts out??? as power transistor, mrf237, is running cool) -- need to check p-p
voltage & calibrate. I still need to set/calibrate freq range, I'm a little low.

Anyone know where to get J310's without a \$25 min order? I'd like to make the FET
upgrade to the rig. It would be nice if Wilderness Radio will stock parts used in
the radios, cases too.

73, Steve WB3LGC

From qrp-1@lehigh.edu Wed Jun 14 04:51:32 1995
Message-Id: <Pine.3.89.9506132104.A3192-01000000@dt1.datatamers.com>
From: "David D. Meacham" <ddm@datatamers.com>
Subject: Re: QRP Contests & J310???, NC40a
Date: Wed, 14 Jun 1995 00:51:32 EDT

Stephen,

I think Bob Dyer at Wilderness Radio may have J310's. Why don't you give
him a call? Its cheaper than a \$25.00 minimum order! His number is (415)
494-3806. Address is P.O. Box 734, Los Altos, CA 94023-0734 .

72, Dave, W6EMD

From qrp-1@lehigh.edu Tue Jun 13 11:50:16 1995
Message-Id: <95061307472429@ewir-wr.robins.af.mil>
From: "EW::MRGATE::\"A1::RAY.STEVE\"@ewir-wr.robins.af.mil
Subject: QRP the HW-101/SB-100 Series
Date: Tue, 13 Jun 1995 07:50:16 EDT

From: NAME: Steve Ray
FUNC: LNERR
TEL: 66435 <RAY.STEVE@A1@EW>
To: smtp%"qrp-1@lehigh.edu"@mrgate
Author: Steve Ray
Date: 13-Jun-1995
Posted-date: 13-Jun-1995
Subject: QRP THE HW-101

I saw your post on QRP list and thought you would be interested in how I use my HW-101 QRP. For CW I just crank down the drive. For SSB I have a very simple circuit that came out of the QRP Note book or one of the QRP books published by the ARRL. The circuit is a 9 volt battery connected across a 100K potentiometer. Then take a 1M resistor to the center connector of the pot. Wire it up so the negative side of the 9 volt battery goes to the top of the pot.

Maybe this diagram will help. Basically all you are doing is negatively biasing the ALC line down to the power you want. This works like a champ for me. I use a switch to disconnect the battery when I am not QRP with my HW-101. Note this only works for SSB. To use simply tune up the rig the normal way with this circuitry turned off, then go to SSB turn on this simple circuit and set your output power with the pot.

I can set up power to any level with this and quite often on a good QSO with strong copy on both ends I will go QRP and the receiving operator will never notice the difference.

Make sure you use shielded wire to hook this into your HW-101. The nice part about this mod is you do not have to even open the case just plug the input into the ALC input on the back.

```

      |-----/
- |      \ 100K
  --      / 1 Meg
----- \<-----/\ /\ \-----Center Pin of ALC input HW-101
```

```

      --      /
+ ---|-----\-----Ground

```

I have a large collection of mods for the HW-101 that I make available to anyone who will send me \$3.00 via snail mail. The \$3.00 is just to cover the postage. I have had my HW-101 for over 19 years and it is my only QRO rig. The QRP rigs are a HW-8 and a SWL 30-40.

One of the simplest and best mods for the HW-101/SB100 series is to replace V1 a 6EA8 with a 6CQ8. The 6EA8 will go into oscillation while the 6CQ8 does not, plus it improves the mic drive tremendously.

Well hope this helps if you want the mods on the HW-101 send me a EMail and I will give you my address.

73/72
Steve K4JPN

From qrp-l@lehigh.edu Tue Jun 13 23:36:00 1995
Message-Id: <3012172194.0.p01599@psilink.com>
From: "OPS JRF KC1FB" <p01599@psilink.com>
Subject: Qrp+ ???
Date: Tue, 13 Jun 1995 19:36:00 EDT

I have just returned from a two week vacation to find I still don't have a QRP+. Are they shipping our order yet? Has anyone received theirs?

I did manage to get the info I need to apply for a license to operate from St. Maarten next year....maybe I'll have a QRP+ by then.

Jim KC1FB

PS It sure was wierd being without the qrp-l group for two weeks.

From qrp-l@lehigh.edu Tue Jun 13 17:49:01 1995
Message-Id: <950613134409_94055114@aol.com>
From: JCoote@aol.com
Subject: Re: QRP+ CAUTION
Date: Tue, 13 Jun 1995 13:49:01 EDT

You asked about how to protect the QRP+ receiver against RF or static discharges.

What about a high resistance (non-inductive!) between the antenna port and ground to bleed off static?

How about a pair of diodes in the receive antenna port to chop off signals higher than... whatever it is?

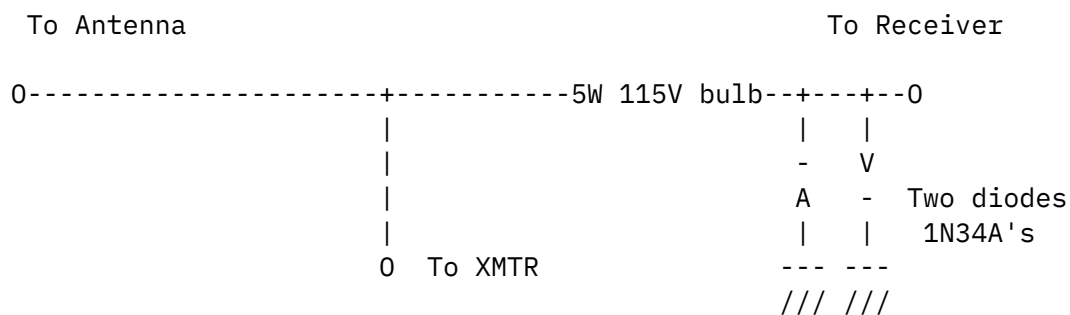
A few things to kick around.

72, Jay

From qrp-1@lehigh.edu Tue Jun 13 18:22:26 1995
Message-Id: <199506131821.NAA09421@chuck.dallas.sgi.com>
From: adams@chuck.dallas.sgi.com (chuck adams)
Subject: QRP+ Caution Note
Date: Tue, 13 Jun 1995 14:22:26 EDT

Jay et.al.,

A long time ago, 1960-1961 time frame, before the days of real QSK solid-state switching, and yes before solid-state rigs, I had a Heathkit Apache transmitter and a National NC-300 on a card table (wonder that it held up over nine months of operation) for a total weight in excess of 140 pounds or so, if my memory hasn't totally been lost. In order for me to have QSK I did the following:



The bulb, 50-239's, etc were in a metal box to prevent TVI, as when you transmit you will get a non-linear effect across the diodes and harmonic radiation.

My warning here is if you put diodes back to back across an antenna system be aware that you may generate all kinds of nasty mean side effects. The diodes above were to protect the receiver from excessive RF voltages on the input. The bulb in series added some Inductance in series with the RCVR input and did attenuate the input signals slightly, but remember this was at the end of the largest sunspot cycle ever recorded. The AGC really got a workout too. :-)

So experiment first on your QRP+ when using the diodes. In rigs like the NN1G, you want the rig in a case and Dave has two in series in each leg too. It's in the case.

FYI and consideration,

dit dit

--

Chuck Adams K5FO CP-60 adams@sgi.com

From qrp-1@lehigh.edu Tue Jun 13 22:27:26 1995
Message-Id: <199506132225.PAA27063@mailhost.primenet.com>
From: aa7qy@primenet.com (Roger Hightower)
Subject: QRP+ CW Pwr knob
Date: Tue, 13 Jun 1995 18:27:26 EDT

I forget who posted the earlier info, but based on that I ordered two parts from Mouser: 550-15601 collet knob and 550-15021 cap and installed them on the CW power knob. It's very accessible and easy to adjust now, for a cost of \$1.63. Next time someone speaks to Index it might be a suggestion for them.

Thanks to whoever brought the subject up initially.

73, de Roger AA7QY
aa7qy@primenet.com rhigh@aztec.asu.edu Ham Radio: AA7QY@KC7Y.AZ.USA.NA

From qrp-1@lehigh.edu Tue Jun 13 20:24:42 1995
Message-Id: <199506132023.QAA17057@dartvax.dartmouth.edu>

From: GREGOIRE@VALLEY.NET (ERNEST GREGOIRE)
Subject: QRP+ TROUBLE WITH W1AW ON 80 M
Date: Tue, 13 Jun 1995 16:24:42 EDT

de AA1IK N.E. # 202

Hi gang, I talked to Bruce at Index labs last night and assured him that he and his rig is the talk of the town here at QRP-L.

He is working on a problem that I and two others found with the QRP+ on 80 meters. This rig has a small spur at a critical frequency, I's critical because W1AW broadcasts code practice on that exact frequency. (3.5815 MHz) This pretty much wipes out the 80 m band for the whole time of the code practice. Listening on the exact freq. I hear two tones at a reduced level (beating). This signal is heard again about every 4 KHx. in both directions up and down the band.

So much for the problem. Bruce has duplicated the problem in other rigs, but with a twist. The trouble is only to be found in rigs all put together, (this is the way I use mine), :) He said that the same rig in a test fixture will not duplicate the problem.

So, I'ts a coupling problem of some sort. He is not sure what the fix is going to be, yet! He is confident that he will find it. Right now he is up to about 700 units shipped. Mine is no. 364. He says that be the end of the summer Index will have shipped over the 1000 mark. So look at your ser.nos. and you'll get an Idea of how Index is doing on shipping out the radios.

In between the phone calls to locate over due rigs, he is working on the W1AW trouble. So wadayasay, we help out and do a W1AW test? I live about 200 miles up river from W1AW in New Hampshire. So how about it you guys on the east coast, listen to the W1AW code practice on 80 meters and report back here. I'd like to see just how far away one must be to avoid the trouble.

73 de AA1IK

Ernie

From qrp-1@lehigh.edu Tue Jun 13 15:55:20 1995
Message-Id: <803034117.AA02349@hamlink.mn.org>
From: CLATON.CADMUS@hamlink.mn.org (CLATON CADMUS)
Subject: REDUCED POWER ON FT-840,
Date: Tue, 13 Jun 1995 11:55:20 EDT

Butting in to a conversation between DAVE and
MATT concerning REDUCED POWER ON FT-840,:

DC>Maybe you can help _me_ do you know of an easy QRP wattmeter project?

Look up the article in QST Feb. 1990 p16. It's just what you are
looking for.

73 de Claton Cadmus, KA0GKC

```
-----  
| FIDOnet= Claton Cadmus 1:282./100 |  
| INTERNet= Claton.Cadmus@hamlink.mn.org |  
| PACKETnet= KA0GKC@WB0GDB.#STP.MN.USA.NA |  
-----
```

Message written at 4:11am, on Tuesday, June 13, 1995.

- * If what I have written makes any cents, I claim copyright!
- * SLMR 2.1a * CAUTION: HAM Radio Store Ahead--Hide Credit Cards

---NoSnail v1.17

HAM>link< RBBS - Serving the Amateur Radio Community Since 1983

- 612/HAM-0000 v.34 Ham Radio Spoken Here!!
- 612/HAM-1010 v.32b Reply to sender @ hamlink.mn.org

From qrp-1@lehigh.edu Tue Jun 13 16:47:05 1995
Message-Id: <950613124426.21e15865@carib.vf.mmc.com>
From: JEVERHART@cayman.vf.mmc.com
Subject: serendipity
Date: Tue, 13 Jun 1995 12:47:05 EDT

Gang,

I've been in a QRP funk the last couple of days. All the messages with great
success on 30 meters really whetted my appetite for working the world with my
30-40. HOWEVER, reality struck a cruel blow. I heard the W6's and the 5's and
the 4's and the OK's and the UT's and all of the other stuff, but when I
called them, nobody responded. I'm sure we all have times like this.....

A check with my Autek RF-1 showed suspiciously wide bandwidths for my

Butternut HF-6 vertical - this was VERY familiar. The last couple of times this happened, it was either corroded joints or loose ground connections. Naturally I checked them first. An sure enough, everything was ok there. I did notice a rambunctious forsythia (try saying that five times fast!) that was trying to take over the side yard and had numerous branches pushing against the vertical. I got out the old pruning shears and made quick work of it.

Then last night I put the 30-40 on the air and decided that the headphone level was uncomfortably inadequate. SO...I put together the \$9.95 Radio Shack audio amp kit someone on the net recommended. While wiring it up, I tuned around 30 meters. Then while it was still in pieces, a familiar call came through. It was K1LGQ, the esteemed editor of the NE QRP journal, 72.

No time to dig out my keyer, so I clip-leaded a hand key to the thing and called him just as he ended a qso. Sure enough he sent "QRZ!"

Well we had a great half hour rag-chew. He was 56/79 with QR0, while he gave me a 559 for my 1 watt. We continued on with good copy until it was time for me to hit the sack. Wow, super, stupendous - I can finally make contacts! My funk is over, it all seems to work. Watch out dx, here I come! A million thanks to Dennis for restoring my normal cheerful outlook. I think that that's what the 30 meter propagation activity is all about.

BTW, Dennis always needs material for the 72 newsletter so write something up for him. He now is a member of qrp-l, although a bashful one.

72/73,

Joe E. N2CX

From qrp-l@lehigh.edu Tue Jun 13 18:05:20 1995
Message-Id: <Pine.A32.3.91j.950613103010.23677A-100000@homer19.u.washington.edu>
From: "'AB7HI' Stephen Lee" <slee@u.washington.edu>
Subject: Re: serendipity
Date: Tue, 13 Jun 1995 14:05:20 EDT

I too seem to have lost the ability to get out on 30 meters, Joe. My Butternut HF-9 is ground mounted, planted in the rose garden surrounded by deciduous trees. The roses have never looked better, but alas, I have made no 30 meter contacts since the trees leafed out and the roses started blooming (about a month now). Been sending 30 meter CQ's now nearly every night.

Time to raise the antenna off the floor I guess.

Meanwhile, I'm having good luck on 40 meters at 5 watts. Wierdest QSO was with K7YLM last night. He was putting out 10 watts into his dummy load. Yes, he was using his dummy load as an antenna...was local but still surprised me.

Jim, AL7FS, I've been listening for your signal on 40 meters. Haven't found you there yet. Keep trying as I frequently stay up into the wee hours...especially on weekends. I've also got a G5RV up at 25 feet, flat topped, L-shaped, with one leg pointing north and the other pointing west.

Haven't received the QRP+ yet...
73 for now,
Stephen Lee
AB7Hi

From qrp-l@lehigh.edu Tue Jun 13 18:23:54 1995
Message-Id: <199506131819.PAA04793@public.compuserc.com>
From: rgobrick@public.compuserc.com (Robert J. Gobrick)
Subject: Re: serendipity
Date: Tue, 13 Jun 1995 14:23:54 EDT

Joe and QRP-L gang,

You must have good karma with your revitalized Butternut. I also worked Dennis K1LGQ last night right before I hit the sack (is it Dennis that makes us want to go to bed or was I just tired - maybe it's that slow New Hampshire Yuuuup dialect - only kidding Dennis). Anyway it was nice to work the editor of the QRP New England or New England QRP club newsletter and a new qrp-ler.

Just prior to that I worked Dave AA2PF another QRP-Ler from Buffalo. Just the day before I goated Dave to get on 30 meters and work some more qrpers so we can start work on the "Worked-All-QRP-Buffalo" Award. I had talked to his friend Dick AA2WJ the night before.

30 is hopping - don't miss out on the fun - 10.116 Mhz is the preferred hangout and give a cq every once in a while - it's really amazing how many "qrp spiders" are out there monitoring 10.116.

73/72 Bob V01DRB/WA6ERB

>Gang,
>
>I've been in a QRP funk the last couple of days. All the messages with great
>success on 30 meters really whetted my appetite for working the world with my
>30-40. HOWEVER, reality struck a cruel blow. I heard the W6's and the 5's and
>the 4's and the OK's and the UT's and all of the other stuff, but when I
>called them, nobody responded. I'm sure we all have times like this.....
>
>A check with my Autek RF-1 showed suspiciously wide bandwidths for my
>Butternut HF-6 vertical - this was VERY familiar. The last couple of times
>this happened, it was either corroded joints or loose ground connections.
>Naturally I checked them first. An sure enough, everything was ok there. I did
>notice a rambunctious forsythia (try saying that five times fast!) that was
>trying to take over the side yard and had numerous branches pushing against
>the vertical. I got out the old pruning shears and made quick work of it.
>
>Then last night I put the 30-40 on the air and decided that the headphone
>level was uncomfortably inadequate. SO...I put together the \$9.95 Radio
>Shack audio amp kit someone on the net recommended. While wiring it up, I
>tuned around 30 meters. Then while it was still in pieces, a familiar call
>came through. It was K1LGQ, the esteemed editor of the NE QRP journal, 72.
>
>No time to dig out my keyer, so I clip-leaded a hand key to the thing and
>called him just as he ended a qso. Sure enough he sent "QRZ!"
>
>Well we had a great half hour rag-chew. He was 56/79 with QRO, while he gave
>me a 559 for my 1 watt. We continued on with good copy until it was time for
>me to hit the sack. Wow, super, stupendous - I can finally make contacts! My
>funk is over, it all seems to work. Watch out dx, here I come! A million
>thanks to Dennis for restoring my normal cheerful outlook. I think that that's
>what the 30 meter propagation activity is all about.
>
>BTW, Dennis always needs material for the 72 newsletter so write something up
>for him. He now is a member of qrp-l, although a bashful one.
>
>
>72/73,
>
>Joe E. N2CX
>
>

Message-Id: <13JUN95.12382175.0051.MUSIC@MARISTB.MARIST.EDU>
From: "Bowes, Fr. Bruce" <GBB1@MARISTB.MARIST.EDU>
Subject: Steve Ray - 101 mods
Date: Tue, 13 Jun 1995 11:29:45 EDT

I can't get E-mail to be delivered to your address. I am interested in the 101 mods. If you send me your address I'll send along the 3 dollars
Fr Bowes KB2TRF

From qrp-1@lehigh.edu Tue Jun 13 15:34:06 1995
Message-Id: <H000029a0067fea7@MHS>
From: Limbert_Mark/svoa0001@ssb.com
Subject: Telegraph Sounder Question
Date: Tue, 13 Jun 1995 11:34:06 EDT

I recently picked up two Western Electric telegraph sounders, models 15B and 17A, and noticed a stamped marking on the bottom with the letters "N.Y.R.S." . My speculation would be that it means New York Railway Service or something of that nature but I was wondering if someone could shed some light on this or any other info on these devices.

Thanks,
Mark Limbert "Novice To Be"

mdlimbe@clipper.ssb.com

From qrp-1@lehigh.edu Tue Jun 13 19:17:03 1995
Message-Id: <9506131505.aa22299@FSAC3.PICA.ARMY.MIL>
From: Clark Fishman (FSAC) <cfishman@fsac3.pica.army.mil>
Subject: Twinlead
Date: Tue, 13 Jun 1995 15:17:03 EDT

I found 185 ohm twinlead...made by Belden..the trade number is 9090....it is shielded...

for 70 ohms I bet Teflon plenum zip cord would have about the right impedance...

Wa2UNN cfishman@pica.army.mil

From qrp-1@lehigh.edu Tue Jun 13 13:12:06 1995
Message-Id: <9506131310.AA00261@ig1.att.att.com>
From: mvjfm@mvubr.att.com (James M Fitton 508 960 2577)
Subject: Vibroplex
Date: Tue, 13 Jun 1995 09:12:06 EDT

Address of :

Vibroplex
11 Midtown Park East
Mobile Alabama 36606

1-800 840 8873

EXCELLENT folks to deal with.....

I have a small collection of bugs etc..
and they send parts promptly..

72/73 Jim F. W1FMR

QRP-NE mvjfm@mvubr.att.com